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PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW		Docket Number (Optional)	
		83068-US1	
	Application N	lumber	Filed
	10/046,295-Conf. #2321		January 16, 2002
	First Named Inventor  Karen Swider Lyons et al.		
	Art Unit	<del>.</del>	Examiner
	17	754 	S. J. Bos
This request is being filed with a notice of appeal.  The review is requested for the reason(s) stated on the attached sheet(s).  Note: No more than five (5) pages may be provided.			
l am the applicant /inventor.		arry	RUSSIR
assignee of record of the entire interest. See 37 CFR 3.71. Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed. (Form PTO/SB/96)	- ) -	A	Signature  Amy L. Ressing ed or printed name
Registration number45,814			200) 404 4550
atterney or agent acting under 27 CED 4 24			202) 404-1558 elephone number
attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34.			•
Registration number if acting under 37 CFR 1.34.		28	February 2007 Date
NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below.			
*Total of forms are submitted.			

## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application of: Karen Swider Lyons et al.

Application No.: 10/046.295 Confirmation No.: 2321

Filed: January 16, 2002 Art Unit: 1754

Examiner: S. J. Bos

For: METHOD TO PREPARE DEFECTIVE METAL OXIDES WITH INCREASED

SPECIFIC CAPACITY

## PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW

Mail Stop AF Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

In support of the pre-appeal brief request for review, applicants submit the following remarks/arguments. Claims 11 and 17-25 are pending in the present application. The examiner has rejected claims 11 and 17-25. Claims 11 and 25 are independent claims. Claims 17-24 depend either directly or indirectly from claim 11.

## Rejection under 35 USC 112, first paragraph

The examiner has rejected claims 11 and 25 under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The examiner states that in claims 11 and 25 the phrase "wherein said applying and heating introduce local ionic defects and increase lithium capacity of said metal oxide" is new matter and not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the art that the inventors, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

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Applicants respectfully disagree. Page 3, line 19 through page 4, line 5 of the application as filed provides "lithium-ion capacity of metal oxides may be controlled via point defects that may be introduced into a metal oxide by: (a) applying a mixture of O<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O gas to a sufficient amount of a V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> metal oxide sample at a linear flow rate of about 50-350 ccm; (b) heating said metal oxide sample at a temperature of about 300-600 °C for a time period of about 6 – 72 hours; and cooling the metal oxide sample." Further, page 8, lines 11-16 of the specification as filed provide "Heating bulk V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> under O<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O, and Ar causes no change in to the long-range structure of the metal oxide, but it significantly affects the V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> lithium capacity. Under the O<sub>2</sub>, Ar, and Ar/H<sub>2</sub>O heating steps, the Li capacity is decreased. The lithium capacity is increased for samples heated under O<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O. Since the long-range structure does not change, this suggests that local ionic defects introduced by the O<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O heat treatment, such as cation vacancies, are affecting the lithium capacity of the metal oxide." Further, FIG. 2 presents data that illustrates the effect of heating conditions under O<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O, Ar, and Ar/H<sub>2</sub>O with regard to Li capacity. (See page 7, beginning on line 11 for the discussion of Fig. 2). Applicants submit that these passages and the FIG. 2 meet the written description requirement of 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, and respectfully request withdraw of this rejection and reconsideration of the claims in light of the claim limitation.

## Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

The examiner has rejected claims 11 and 17-25 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) based upon several references, all in view of either Nishihara '181 or the Chemical Principles reference to show a statement of fact. The examiner has stated that the Nishihara reference provides that "air itself contains water vapor". Similarly, the examiner has stated that the Chemical Principles reference states that the composition of the atmosphere contains water vapor.

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Applicants respectfully submit that the specification teaches against the use of "air" and respectfully request withdraw of this rejection and reconsideration in light of the additional claim limitations. While "air" itself does contain water vapor, it also contains other components that have been demonstrated in the present specification to decrease the specific capacity of the metal oxide. Specifically, the Chemical Principles reference provides that the atmosphere contains 18 specified components, plus water vapor and suspended particles. Those 18 components include O<sub>2</sub> and Ar (see chart in Chemical Principles reference). The specification as filed provides that the "specific capacities of the Ar-heated and O<sub>2</sub>-heated V2O5 are 8% and 25% lower than that of the as-received V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, respectively." (see p. 7, lines 17-19 of the specification as originally filed.) Additionally, the specific capacity of the Ar/H<sub>2</sub>O treated V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> was 58% lower than the asreceived V2O5. (seep p. 7, lines 14-16 of the specification as originally filed). Thus, heating a metal oxide in "air", which contains O2 and Ar, as defined in either Nishihara and the Chemical Principles, cannot be reasonably expected to prepare a defective metal oxide having local ionic defects and increased lithium capacity. Additionally, it is well accepted that "air" is approximately 21% oxygen and 79% nitrogen, as stated in the Chemical Principles reference, whereby the oxygen partial pressure in air is 0.21 atm. The gas mixtures disclosed in the present application were a reagent, so the partial pressure of the O2 would be much higher than that of "air". The difference in the reagent concentration affects the resulting stoichiometry of the metal oxide material, as it reaches equilibrium with the concentration of reagents in the gas. Thus, the present application teaches away from the use of "air", as air encompasses additional elements that lower the specific capacity of the treated metal oxide and air has a different O<sub>2</sub> partial pressure that would affect the affects the resulting stoichiometry of the defective metal oxide. Applicants respectfully request withdraw of this rejection and reconsideration.

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Applicants therefore respectfully request a pre-appeal brief review of this final rejection.

No additional fee is believed due for this action. However, kindly charge any additional fees due,

or credit overpayment of fees, to Deposit Account No. 50-0281. Applicants respectfully request

that a the rejection be withdrawn and a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Respectfully Submitted,

any of Ressing

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